

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 8, 1918.

WIRE COMPANIES USE SABOTAGE.
MINIMUM WAGE BILL DELAYED.
WAGES A GIFT?
"NO-POLITICS" RULE MODIFIED.
AUTOCRACY DOOMED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CLARION
CALIFORNIA STATE CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS



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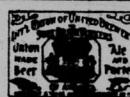
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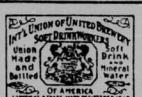
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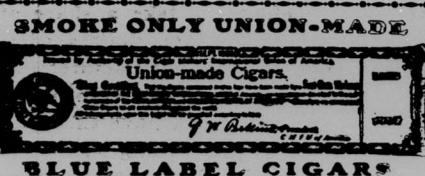
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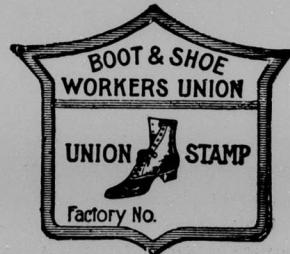
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VOL. XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918

No. 40

WIRE COMPANIES USE SABOTAGE.

In an effort to discredit Federal control of the telegraph the managers of the Western Union and Postal are practicing a sabotage that would land any other person in the penitentiary, declares President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who is in Washington seeking the reinstatement of 700 victimized union telegraphers.

"We have a bundle of testimony," said Konenkamp, "to support our claim that the companies are sabotaging the Government; that they discharge competent and necessary telegraphers because these workers attended meetings of their union; that company business is given the right of way over important cash business that is often forwarded by mail, and that telegraphers are ordered to 'go slow,' so that managers may show the public, to use the words of one official, 'This is what you get under Government control.'

"Postmaster General Burleson has in his possession a protest by Atlanta, Ga., citizens who show that Western Union officials at that gateway to the South, ordered employees to give 'service,' or company, business the right of way. The smallest detail of company management is placed before business of vital need to the nation. As high as 10,000 of these deadhead messages have been filed in one day and important telegrams were shipped by railroad, while company officials assured a complaining public that the Government, and not they, is responsible.

"To perfect its sabotage policy at Atlanta the company has ordered that some of its men report at 10 a. m. instead of 8:30. This has resulted in an hour and one-half accumulation of business, in addition to the dead-head business, which company officials increase wherever possible.

"From many Western points I have received information that telegraphers have been ordered to 'go slow'—to reduce speed. This was one of the things that put Haywood and his crowd in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

"At Los Angeles, Cal., substitutes, or what we call extra men, have been told by Western Union officials that there was no work for them. At the same time Santa Barbara and other cities were calling Los Angeles for an hour and one-half. Later Los Angeles would reply that their service is disorganized because of Government control.

"In Chicago competent telegraphers are seeking employment while the companies plead a lack of men because of poor service.

"In Oklahoma City two operators were discovered talking while at work. They were discharged and the company gave notice to connecting cities that because of the scarcity of labor the office had to close at midnight and that after-midnight business would be handled the next day.

"We have testimony," continued President Konenkamp, "that employees in a New York office left their wires to urge other employees to join the 'company' union formed by President Carlton of the Western Union. At the same time war munitions plants in Ansonia, Waterbury, Bridgeport and other Connecticut towns were trying to connect with New York to get rid of their accumulating products.

"The Western Union can give the I. W. W. points on sabotage, but while the latter are jailed, President Carlton and his associates are permitted to go their way, although they make no attempt to conceal their policy and the motive behind it. Instead of aiding the Government these officials are not only sabotaging the Government, but they create discord among employees by their continued refusal to accept the Government's labor policy and cease discrimination of trade unionists."

DRAFTSMEN'S UNION.

Beginning November 1, 1918, a union stamp will be used on all prints of drawings that are made by union draftsmen on and after the above date and prints of all drawings made before the same date. The corporations and establishments that are considered by the draftsmen as union shops with respect to their drafting offices have been notified accordingly and are as follows:

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Union and Alameda plants; Shaw-Batcher Shipbuilding Co., South San Francisco; Union Construction Co., S. F. and Oakland; San Francisco Shipbuilding Co., S. F.; California State Highway Commission, S. F.; Moore Shipbuilding Co., Oakland; Hanlon Drydock and Shipbuilding Co., Oakland; Scandia Pacific Engine Works, Oakland; Barnes and Tibbitts Shipyards, Alameda; Pelton Water Wheel Co., S. F.; Judson Manufacturing Co., Emeryville; Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co., Bay Point; Meese & Gottfried, S. F.; American Coin Register Co., Emeryville; Coen Bros., S. F.; E. W. Cannon, Oakland; Dow Pump Works, Alameda; D. W. & R. L. Dickie, S. F.; D. Dorman, Jr., S. F.; Fink & Schindler, S. F.; State Board of Harbor Commissioners, S. F.; Krogh Pump Works, S. F.; McCall & Wythe, Oakland; Parafine Paint Co., Emeryville; Premier Mach. Co., Oakland and S. F.; Shipley Const. & Supply Co., Oakland; United Iron Works, Oakland; Vander Nailen Eng. Co., Oakland; Western Sugar Refining Co., S. F.; Byron Jackson Pump Wks., S. F. and Berkeley.

Please notify all affiliated unions to look for the stamp on the date given. A copy of the stamp is shown below.



POSTAL MEN COMPLAIN.

The National Federation of Postal Employees, through its secretary, Thomas F. Flaherty, has appealed to the President against Postmaster-General Burleson's ruling that October 12 (Liberty day) was not a holiday within the meaning of the law and that clerks and carriers are not entitled to time off or pay for overtime.

A statute provides that postal employees performing service on six specified holidays and "other days that the President may set aside as fast or thanksgiving days," shall be granted either compensatory time off or pay for overtime, and Secretary Flaherty holds that October 12 was a holiday within the meaning of the law.

In Chicago, twenty-seven clerks worked only a portion of that day and are now accused of having interfered with the operations of the postal service and are liable to heavy punishment.

"The significant point," said Secretary Flaherty, "is that while the Postmaster-General is unwilling to give employees the benefit of protective laws, he is quick to put an oppression law into effect. This incident would not have occurred if the men had been advised that the law granting rebate for holiday work was in full force."

Behind the fighters must work the thinkers, for fighting without thinking will never accomplish anything.—W. H. P. Faunce.

"NO-POLITICS" RULE MODIFIED.

Director-General of Railroads McAdoo has modified his "no-politics" order of August 31st last, which barred railroad employees from all forms of political activity other than voting and holding office on a local school or park board.

The director-general says the purpose of the August 31st order was to extend "to officers, attorneys and employees in the railroad service of the United States substantially the same regulations as to political activity which have been applied for many years through civil service laws and executive and departmental orders and regulations to other employees of the United States."

It has developed, however, that many communities are composed largely of railroad employees and that the "no-politics" order would deprive them of proper civil administration of such communities.

The order as modified permits railroad employees to hold municipal office where same will not interfere with their employment. The positions of notaries public, members of draft boards, officers of public libraries, members of school or park boards and officers of religious and eleemosynary institutions are not construed as political offices.

No officer, attorney or employee can be a member of a committee that solicits funds for political purposes, acts as chairman of a political convention or assumes the conduct of a political campaign.

Summed up, the modified order permits employees under the railroad administration to only hold municipal office, if such office does not interfere with their work. They are not permitted to aspire to any other office, except in the cases noted above. Practically every other form of political activity except voting is denied them.

The director-general of railroads expresses the hope that the railroad employees will accept the modification because they "have given ample proof of their loyalty to their Government," and "they are the same regulations in their general scope and application as all other Government employees have lived under for many years without the loss of any essential rights and with added dignity to their citizenship."

"LOBSIDED LIBERTY."

The Toronto "Globe" has joined with trade unionists in their fight against the government's attempt to outlaw strikers. The newspaper refers to this policy as "lob-sided liberty."

"What about the position of the Canadian shell manufacturer?" asks the 'Globe.' "There is no coercion for him. No one asserts that the making of shell for the army of the United States is a thing 'essential to the efficient performance of Canada's duty in the prosecution of the war.' If he had refused to take a share of the three or four hundred million dollars of shell orders offered to Canadian manufacturers and had decided to adapt his factory to more profitable business, no one would have thought of compelling him to continue making shells. He has freedom of decision. That sort of lob-sided liberty is not likely to appeal to the people of Canada who stand for a real square deal."

A bad beginning may be retrieved and a good ending achieved. No beginning, no ending.—Christina Rossetti.

No man can fitly seek after truth who does not hold truth in the deepest reverence.—Bushnell.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL DELAYED.

With the abandonment of the recess plans of the Senate, Senator McKellar of Tennessee has announced that he would continue to press for an early vote on his bill providing a retirement plan for civil service employees. Prospects for advancing the Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill are also thought to be improved by the change in Senate plans, it was stated at headquarters of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The retirement bill, which has been called up in the Senate several times during the past two weeks, has apparently encountered a filibuster, according to Senator McKellar. The last effort to secure a vote was obstructed by Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. The Ohio Senator stated on the floor that he intends to propose a substitute measure, drawn upon the wholly contributory plan, instead of the half-and-half principle of the McKellar bill, i. e., the employees and the Government each to pay half the costs.

Meanwhile, the employees, supplementing Senator McKellar's efforts through their organizations, are endeavoring to convince the opposition Senators of the necessity for this law in the interests of civil service efficiency. They point out that the service has accumulated a virtual pension list of about 8000 aged employees who should no longer be obliged to work, and who, in the absence of any retirement plan, are retarding the advancement of the younger workers.

The Johnson-Nolan bill, providing a minimum wage of \$3 per day, or a rate of 37½ cents per hour for part-time employees, has come over to the Senate from the House, where it passed by the large majority of 252 to 17. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is chairman. Senator Johnson of California, member of the committee and sponsor for the bill in the Senate, is at present in California, but after consultation and agreement with the Senator by wire, a committee of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the National Federation of Postal Employees called upon Senator Smith to urge the immediate appointment of a sub-committee to expedite action by the committee to bring the bill before the Senate. No promise was secured, and Senator Smith's attitude on the measure has not been declared, but the majority of the committee are said to be in favor of the bill.

HOW UNIONISM AIDS UNITED STATES.

The value of trade unionism to the Government is shown by a plan to bring back into the mining industry 50,000 miners now engaged in other activities. The plan was worked out by Government officials, United Mine Workers' officials, and coal operators. The greatest aid in tracing these miners is the transfer-card system of the 3500 local organizations of the United Mine Workers of America. In addition, the operators will assist, as will committees to be appointed at every mine.

These latter aids, however, are nothing as compared with that of the Miners' Union, according to the United States Employment Service "Bulletin," which says:

"Replies to the transfer-card inquiries show that between 15,000 and 20,000 former miners have already been located, and the employment service will shortly get in personal touch with them in an effort to induce them to go back to the mines. From the way reports on the transfer-card systems are coming in it is believed the majority of the 50,000 sought to be traced and reached."

It is easy to be economical when one is bankrupt.

A CASE OF DOG LAW.

Following are excerpts from a lengthy opinion of Commissioner Davis of the Oklahoma Supreme Court in Robberson v. Gibson, 162 Pacific Reporter, 1120:

The causa belli in this case is a dog. She was a canine of feminine persuasion. She ran at large around, about, and in the incorporated town of Davenport, Lincoln County, Okla. She was unmarked, unbranded, untagged, uncollared, unlicensed, untaxed, unrestricted, and unrestrained. This in the year of our Lord, 1915.

N. S. Robberson, town marshal, repeatedly besought and earnestly importuned B. H. Gibson, owner of said unleashed female canine, to comply with the ordinance of said town and pay license for the dog. This Gibson persistently declined, neglected, and refused to do, telling said Robberson to run down, corral, and otherwise impound said animal; asservating that, as the blue blood of high breeding coursed in her veins, he would be grateful for her impoundage, as he did not want her associated with the common herd, and would love to have her fed on ham and eggs twice a day. No such menu having been provided for by said town, Robberson demanded the license.

Arraigned before the justice court for violation of the ordinance, Gibson admitted knowledge of the enormity of his offense with an unfaltering "guilty." He was fined \$2 and costs, and on failing to pay the same, was duly committed to the town bastile of the ante bellum build and type. After being socked into said calaboose, the said Gibson held the same by "sockage" tenure for the term and period of two and one-half hours, when friends came to his rescue, as good friends should, but frequently don't, and the said Gibson was duly released. Thereupon, Gibson sued Robberson for \$5000 damages, a sum slightly in excess of the value of his canine, in the District Court, alleging that his incarceration was malicious, and that his health was irreparably injured by the over ventilation of the prison house. From a judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$200 and costs, the defendant appealed. The Supreme Court reverses the judgment, on the ground that Gibson had pleaded guilty of violating the license ordinance, and directs entry of judgment in favor of Robberson for his costs in the suit.

EXTENDING DEMOCRACY.

The National War Labor Board is extending its theory of democracy in industry, first laid down by Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court, acting as umpire in the case of Wheeling (W. Va.), iron molders versus the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company.

In the case of the St. Louis (Mo.), Car Company and its employees the National War Labor Board orders an eight-hour day, with the provision that a permanent committee of four persons shall adjust any differences that may arise when applying the shorter work day. This committee shall consist of two representatives appointed by the company and two by the workers. Three members of the committee are necessary to reach a decision.

In Umpire Clark's decision no provision was made for a review, but the National War Labor Board rules that either party may appeal to the examiner appointed by the board if dissatisfied with the committee's decision. If the examiner's award is unsatisfactory an appeal may be made to the board, but pending the board's decision the examiner's order shall be effective.

Similar decisions have been made by the board in the case of the American Locomotive Company of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Mason Machinery Company, of Taunton, Mass.; and the United Engineering Company, of Youngstown, Ohio.

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WAGES A GIFT?

By James M. Lynch,

(Former President, International Typographical Union; New York State Industrial Commissioner.)

"There is no gratitude in them." This assertion was recently made by a manufacturer discussing his employees. "I voluntarily raised one man's wages; he had been with me for years at the same weekly rate, and I made the increase on my own motion, without request from him. Going through the factory the other day, I was stopped by this man. Of course, I thought he wanted to thank me. Nothing of the kind; he told me the increase was not enough. I tell you, there is no gratitude in them, no matter what you do for them."

This set me thinking. What prompted the employee to express for the first time in years his wage aspirations? Did the unsolicited and long-deferred increase in wages break the bonds of fear that economic isolation brings to the unorganized wage earned? Was there the sudden outburst of pent-up resentment against a condition of servitude that precluded any voice, direct or indirect, in the sale of labor and time?

Gratitude may be unfettered or slavish; it may be the natural expression of a free wage earner, or the hypocritical and expectant fawning of the unorganized toiler protected only by his mythical if legal "right of contract." Organized wage earners are self-reliantly grateful; they are appreciative of their hard-won right of collective bargaining; they are conscious of their gains through mass action.

To organized toilers wages are not a gift.

WAR PROFITS MOUNT HIGH.

In a recent speech on war taxation, just published in the "Congressional Record," Congressman Kitchin of North Carolina presented these figures on war profits of American manufacturers:

"In the pre-war years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average net income of the corporations of this country were \$4,122,000,000. In 1915 it was \$5,310,000,000, an increase of over \$1,000,000,000. After paying their taxes they had over \$1,000,000,000 clear net profit more than the pre-war year average. In 1916 they had \$8,765,000,000 of net income, over \$4,500,000,000 more than in the pre-war years. After paying all their income taxes and all other taxes they had clear net over 100 per cent more than they had during the pre-war period.

"In 1917, according to treasury estimates upon the returns so far tabulated, the net income will reach \$10,500,000,000, about \$6,500,000,000 more than in the pre-war period. After paying all the taxes of that year they then have over 100 per cent more than the pre-war profits.

"After paying the taxes levied by this bill, the income tax on corporations and excess profits or war profits tax on corporations, there will be left to the corporations over \$1,700,000,000 more income and profits than their pre-war average net income for 1911, 1912 and 1913. Can not they stand it? Who, in the face of these facts, will stand here or elsewhere sponsor for the plea that corporate business can not stand the tax?"

WOODS RETURNS TO WORK.

Organizer J. True Woods has returned to Eureka to finish work started before he left for the State convention one month ago. He reached there the latter part of last week.

While away he not only took in the State convention and visited his home at Stockton but also got down on his back for seven days with Spanish influenza. This delayed his return to Eureka a couple of weeks but reports are to the effect that he is now making up for lost time.

NOT RESISITING AWARD.

Trade unionists of New Orleans say they have been misrepresented to the National War Labor Board, which recently gave notice that if organized workers in this city did not cease their agitation against increased street car fares, which is part of a wage award, wage increases of street car men would be reconsidered.

"There is no objection," said President Black of the Central Trades and Labor Council, "to an increase in rates here, a fact which has been plainly stated in every meeting, but there is opposition to paying it to the company. It is not only organized labor in New Orleans that is opposed to the increased rates under these conditions, but practically every man, woman and child in the city.

"We have repeatedly said that we were willing to pay even 10 cents if necessary if the street railway company was placed in the hands of the Government through a receivership or otherwise, and men placed in charge of it whom we could trust. We are working men ourselves, and we want the employees of the company to receive increased pay, and are willing to pay higher fare and rates to enable them to get it.

"The letter from the War Labor Board to John R. Alpine, acting president of the American Federation of Labor, misrepresents the facts in the case in stating we are opposed to higher rates. The only thing we are fighting for is against having the present management of the company handle this additional income."

CHAUFFEURS ACTIVE.

The Chauffeurs' Union, which recently organized all of the large taxicab companies in the city, is now taking up the matter of organizing the Bell Taxicab Company. This concern is the only one in the city not dealing with the union. At the last meeting of the union the amendments calling for increased wages for the firemen and policemen were indorsed.

"BACK-TO-SCHOOL" URGED.

The children's bureau of the Department of Labor has started a "back-to-school" drive whose object may be stated in the President's words "that no child may have less opportunity for education because of the war." The drive will attempt two things: To return to the schools and keep there the children who have deserted them for industry and to keep the children now in school from leaving prematurely. The actual work of the drive will be done through the child conservation section of the Council of National Defense, which is organized into State, county and local units. In each school community committees are being formed whose first duty will be to study child labor and school attendance laws. After that they will go to the county superintendent, the school principals and teachers to get lists of the children who have not returned to school. Then begins the real work of getting the children back.

The refusal of the Federal Government to employ children in essential industries gives point to the bureau's contention that they should not be allowed to be employed to furnish a cheap source of labor for non-essentials.

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INTERNATIONALIZED DEMOCRACY

"If business can be internationalized, why not democracy?" asks Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a defense of the theory of a unity of nations, written at the request of the League to Enforce Peace, New York City.

Opponents of a league of this character, said the trade unionist, want only one kind of internationalism—buying the natural resources of weaker peoples and then have armed forces back up their investment.

"After this war," he writes, "the nations of the earth will either join a League to Enforce Peace or they will revert to the old system of secret diplomacy, huge armaments and an atmosphere charged with rumors of war. In the latter event the ideal that spurred America to war against German autocracy will have proven a delusion."

An argument against a league of nations is that it could be used to oppress small nations and also workers who, in their organized capacity, would assume responsibilities in the conduct of affairs in their respective countries to which they are entitled. Another argument against the league is that it would develop an international ideal injurious to the spirit of Americanism.

"To the first charge I agree. A League to Enforce Peace could be used to perpetuate wrong. But this possibility now exists in individual nations, down to their smallest municipalities.

"A league of this character is related to the village constable, who can maintain order because he is supported by organized society. In its last analysis, government rests on force, and any people whose social conscience has not been developed is menaced by the thing that may be charged against the proposed league. This danger can only be removed by the diffusion of education, improved working conditions of the masses which will permit of more leisure, and an intellectual development upon which democracy rests.

"The charge against the spirit of Americanism cannot be supported. It will be noticed in this connection that opponents of a unity of nations support large corporations in their struggle for world's markets. Are we to understand that our government will be encouraged to aid this work, backed by secret diplomacy and huge armament, but that the peoples of our country must not extend their doctrine of peace, fraternity and democracy to countries that American interests would exploit?

"Buying the natural resources of weaker peoples with armed forces to back up their investment, is the only internationalism they favor.

"In short, they want business to be internationalized, but not principle.

"We must end the excuse for armed forces when a social disturbance in a small nation threatens to destroy values of exploiters. When a man invests his money in those countries he should take his chances with the people of those countries and not be permitted to embroil his fellow citizens in bloody war. This would de-

stroy the prop upon which one form of imperialism rests.

"The proposed league contains no new element that I can see. Numbers do not effect a principle, and the plan to unite major nations in the interest of peace is but the enlargement of the idea that nations with common interests have put into effect from time immemorial.

"We have been flattered that prior to this war we held aloof from international affairs, but history does not justify this claim. To cite one instance: At the present time there is in existence a Pan-American Union. Our country is a leading figure in this combination that is based on fraternity and right relations with our neighbors south of the Rio Grande and in Central and South America. This movement is decidedly international, and while it has not received the publicity it deserves, its purposes and effectiveness are beyond question.

"The American mind is international. It is not bounded by the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf and the Great Lakes. The present war testifies to the American's longing for a democratized world. His fear of autocracy has been continuous. The Monroe Doctrine is an expression of this fear.

"Signs are appearing that certain influences are preparing to forget their complete adherence to the President's war policy and will oppose his plan to create machinery that will eventually end wars and aid in the establishment of new orders. If the present world upheaval is to be the last, it is necessary for every advocate of right relations between nations to stand



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behind the President and aid in the development of a sound public opinion favorable to a League to Enforce Peace.

"When old landmarks are being abandoned, America must not be cautious. She must have a confidence in herself to launch the League to Enforce Peace and then hold this new venture to its announced course, that militarism, wars and imperialism in all forms may no longer occupy man's mind."

MUST ABIDE BY CONTRACT.

The National War Labor Board has again notified workers that they must apply every method of adjustment in their power before the board is appealed to.

In the case of Des Moines, Iowa, streetcar men, these workers asked the board to order wage increases, as present rates were insufficient. The men have a contract, with an arbitration clause, and the war labor board ruled that they must invoke arbitration under that contract before it will consider any relief. After the men take such action and it proves inoperative, they can apply to the board.

There is an efficiency of character which, like the latent forces of nature, is made visible only by its results. . . . Men thus endowed, unlike the author and the artist, build up no permanent memorial of their renown, no distinctive and characteristic result of their lives, such as a statue or a poem, neither are their names always associated with a great event or a sacred occasion. Having more self-respect than desire for glory, their great object is immediate usefulness; their thought and action often blend with and often direct the current of events, but with an unostentatious power that conceals their agency. They accomplish great changes in human affairs and exert a wide and potent sway, without any parade of means, and by a process that challenges no recognition. It is only when we attentively mark the effect and consider the method that we realize, in such instances, what may be called the genius of character.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

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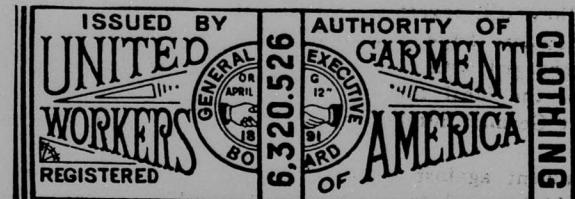
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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

The achievements of General Foch will send his name down through the pages of history as the greatest military commander of all time, and his battles were fought not for conquest, as were those of Alexander and Hannibal and Napoleon, but in defense of the rights of his country and in the interest of the peoples of the world.

The United Mine Workers of America have made a most enviable record since the United States entered the world war. In spite of the fact that more than sixty thousand of the membership have joined the military forces of the Government, all records for coal production have been broken during the past year. The output per man has been greatly increased, more than making up for the depleted membership.

Now that Germany is powerless to aid her agents in Russia the Bolshevik reign of terror in that country will not last long, but Germany herself may get a little taste of it. With un-suppressed glee the German junkers planted the seed of anarchy in Russia and now they are in a fair way to reap a harvest of the seeds they have sown in the land of their unhappy neighbor. The shortsightedness of the German ruling class has brought many a scourge upon the German people and Bolshevism is not by any means the least of them.

The Bolshevik editor of the "Tri-City Labor Review" of Alameda County is such an inveterate liar that he could not even tell the truth about the Macy award to the shipyard workers. So firmly has untruthfulness become implanted in him by habit that even in instances where the truth would serve his purpose better than falsehood habit asserts itself and misrepresentation is indulged in. It is, indeed, a terrible thing to have become an habitual liar. The Alameda paper is badly in need of an editor who is at least casually acquainted with truth.

Next Monday the great drive for \$170,500,000 starts. This fund is to be used by the various organizations for looking after the comfort of the fighting men of the United States army. Even if the war ends at once there will be plenty of work for these organizations to do for a year or more and the money will be needed almost as badly as if the fighting were to be continued another year. The American people should not desert their soldiers simply because there is a prospect that they will not have to do any more fighting in this war. Contribute the limit.

Autocracy Doomed

Six months ago the most optimistic American, military man or civilian, did not entertain the slightest hope that the power of resistance of the Central Powers would be broken this year, but the military skill of General Foch and the diplomatic genius of Woodrow Wilson have accomplished something bordering on the miraculous, and the most daring and effective autocracy in all the annals of time is today crouched in fear and trembling, imploring mercy at the feet of outraged democracy.

And so the end of the greatest war the world has ever witnessed is in sight. Little did the boasting and bombastic kaiser dream when, in 1888 he assumed the throne and announced to the German people, "I will lead you into glorious days," that in the year 1918, after four years of slaughter, he would be in the humiliating position he is today. Even six months ago this arrogant boaster was fond of telling the suffering German people that he would thrash the world and collect staggering indemnities from the presumptuous democracies standing between him and world dominion.

So late as last March he seriously and confidently assured the world that "after this war I will stand no nonsense from America." He is now more than convinced that he must stand anything this country tells him to stand. It is not a question of his wishes being satisfied but of being good because he must.

How the mighty have fallen! Hindenberg, who assured the German population in January of this year that in April he would be in Paris dictating terms of surrender to the conquered Entente Allies, is reeling and staggering under the blows of the armies he despised, all the while frantically urging the diplomats of his beaten country to make peace before the final crushing death blow can be struck.

The coup de grace was first given to treacherous Bulgaria, then crafty and cruel Turkey succumbed to the pounding it received, rapidly followed by greedy Austria, suppliant on her knees, and now the kingdom of the superman awaits the dreaded verdict of mankind.

Though the ego of junkerdom may still force the German army to endure further slaughter, it is a defeated army, and the end is not far away. Even if the German military machine were as powerful today as at the beginning of the war it could not hold out long, because the Allied armies are now even more formidable than the Teuton hordes of 1914. The triumphant British army from Turkey is now largely free to strike the autocrats from the back door as is also the great victorious army of Italy. And on the western front are the irresistible American, French, British and Belgian armies. Truly the end is but a matter of days, or weeks at the worst.

And the end of this war! What meaning there is in that for mankind! It means the finish of the autocratic and ambitious kaiser. It means the destruction of the Prussian war lords and a warning to any others who may have dreams of following in their footsteps. It means more than the mere wiping out of these human monsters for it will mark the end of the exercise of arbitrary power by small groups of men everywhere and will usher in the right of the masses of men to rule themselves throughout the civilized world. And if the final peace terms are what they should be it means the placing before future generations of an example that will be a warning to all ambitious humans that the men and women who want to live in peace and deal justly with their fellow beings must be allowed to do so or the disturber will be dealt with in a fashion not to be courted. The interests of humanity demand that the settlement contain terms as harsh as justice will permit without approaching a spirit of vengeance. Then the end of this war will mean the end of autocracy and the future of democracy, the end of one-man power and the beginning of the rule of the people.

It has been a long and bitter struggle in which blood and treasure have been freely and unselfishly sacrificed, but if the final result shall be the establishment of democracy throughout the world it will not have been in vain, and it is our fond hope that this is to be the end of this, the last great war.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When the United States Army no longer has use for the vast number of heavy motor trucks that it has provided for during the past two years the possibility of a new system of heavy freight transportation will be opened up to the country in some shape or other. This is a problem which ought to engage the attention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs because it will have a tremendous influence upon the future of that organization. The sooner this union is prepared to exercise control over this very largely new industry the better for the workers.

Rumors are current to the effect that a Shipping Board conference was recently held in Philadelphia at which Hurley, Schwab and Piez advocated the making of careful surveys of the various shipbuilding plants in order that when the emergency was over the less efficient establishments might be eliminated. It is also reported that it was agreed that the construction of concrete and wooden ships should be among the first to be affected by this program, though many of the steel plants which have not given great satisfaction would also be closed up at the earliest opportunity.

The Germans have been outgeneraled in every important battle of the war by the French, yet they seem to believe they are the mental superiors of the balance of mankind. Twice at the Marne river they have been led into traps which resulted in disaster for them by the superior military science of the French commanders, yet Hindenberg still asks the German troops to have as much confidence in him in the hour of defeat as they had when he was triumphing. There is, however, some indication now that their confidence in his ability has permanently deserted them and that they will wake up sadder and wiser men than they were when they started out to conquer the world after having been filled up on German kultur dope for forty years. The end is not far away because the German army is now crippled beyond repair and even if it continues to fight during the winter it will be a losing battle all the way.

The Non-Partisan League and the Socialist party have succeeded in tearing the Minnesota labor movement to pieces by drawing certain branches of the movement into partisan politics. The Socialist Mayor of Minneapolis split the movement in that city into two camps, then began a campaign to split the State movement by urging the indorsement of the Non-Partisan League and its candidates. At the primary election the candidates failed to qualify for places on the ballot. They were then put on as independents at the general election and early and incomplete returns indicate that they were again badly defeated. The net result of the political experiment of the Minnesota movement seems to be the dividing of the labor movement into separate hostile camps so that its unity has been destroyed and its possibilities of doing the work for which it was organized greatly interfered with. Organized labor is still in the minority in all of the States and can not hope at present to successfully carry on a political party of its own. The movement is not ripe for such action and premature drives in that direction are very hurtful.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Are you going to make another garden next year?"

"No," said Mr. Crosslots. "I'm going to keep on coaxing the same old garden."

The poor cripple thumped his crutch on the ground and said to his lawyer:

"Merciful heavens, man, your bill is outrageous! You are taking four-fifths of my damages! I never heard of such extortion!"

"I furnished," said the lawyer, coldly, "the skill, the eloquence, and the legal learning for your case."

"Yes, but I," said the client, ruefully glancing at his injuries, "furnished the case itself."

"Bosh," sneered the lawyer. "Anybody can fall down a coalhole."—"Mere Play."

Finley Peter Dunne said the other day:

"It's folly to say that two can live as cheaply as one—two can live far, far cheaper than one."

"Are you sending your wife to the seashore this August?" I asked a married man.

"'No,' he said, 'I can't afford it. It costs too much.'

"But," I said, 'your wife's tastes are simple. Surely she can sojourn at the shore without spending any great amount?'

"I know that, all right," said he; 'but last August while she was at the shore I spent over \$200 a week.'

A colonel out in No Man's Land attracted the attention of a German sniper in a tree. He promptly fired at the Englishman and missed him. The colonel as promptly threw himself down, rolled into a shellhole and stayed quiet until four star shells had gone off. Then he crawled back into his own lines. He hunted up the lieutenant in charge of that length of trench and wrathfully demanded: "What do you mean by letting a boche sniper take a shot at me, with no reply?" "We didn't see a thing at all," said the lieutenant. "Do you know where he was?" "He's in that tree over there," said the colonel. "I'll put my best shot on the job," said the lieutenant, and called up the man. Everybody watched the performance. The rifleman got a comfortable position, hitched his elbow into the sling in the orthodox fashion, and waited. Presently another star shell went up. "I see him," said the sharpshooter, and snuggled the butt down into his shoulder hollow. He waited for another star shell and fired. Ping! The German came tumbling down out of his tree and the English soldier, blowing the smoke out of his rifle barrel, remarked: "Take that for missing our colonel!"

When Lincoln was still an insignificant country lawyer he had occasion to travel to a small town to take charge of a case. It was a drive of some fourteen miles from the railroad station to the town where he was to pass the night. Wet and chilled to the bone, he arrived at last, but, to his dismay, found only a small fire built in the grate, while standing about it, so as to exclude the heat from the traveler, were the other lawyers interested in the case. At length one of the group turned to Lincoln:

"Pretty cold, eh?" he asked.

"Yes," replied Lincoln, "as cold as it is hot in hades."

"Ever been to hades, stranger?" asked another.

"Yes," replied Lincoln, solemnly.

This raised a faint smile among the other lawyers.

"What does it look like there?" they asked.

"Very much like this," said Lincoln, dryly.

"All the lawyers nearest the fire."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SAVING SALT.

I stood beside an open grave
Of one whose crimes were not a few;
A cross-grained man of shriveled soul,
Resentful, base, untrue.

"And it is well he died," I said,
"Tis good he lives no more;
The world is better, now he's gone,
Than it has been before."

But as they lowered him in the grave,
Beneath the sad, dark cypress tree,
His little daughter sobbed and cried:

"My papa!—he was good to me!"
"This," said I, "puts him on the roll
Of men uplifted from the clod;
This is the salt that saves his soul
And makes him clean with God."

—Selected. —◆—

MORATURI TE SALUTANT!

(From the London "Spectator.")

In this last hour before the bugles blare

The summons of the dawn, we turn again
To you, dear country, you, whom unaware
Through summer years of idle selfishness
We still have loved—who loved us none the
less—

Knowing the destined hour would find us men!

O thrill and laughter of the busy town!

O flower valleys—trees against the skies—
Wild moor and woodland: glade and sweeping
down;

O land of our desire, like men asleep
We have let pass the years: nor felt you creep
So close into our heart's dear sanctities.

So, we are dreamers, but our dreams are cast

Henceforward in a more heroic mold—
We have kept faith with our immortal past.
Knights—we have found the lady of our love!
Minstrels have heard great harmonies above
The lyrics that enraptured us of old.

The dawn's aglow with luster of the sun * * *

O love, O burning passion that has made
Our day illustrious till its hours are done,
Fire our dull hearts, that in our sun's eclipse
When Death stoops low to kiss us on the lips
He still may find us singing, unafraid!

One thing we know: that love, so greatly spent,

Dies not when lovers die: from hand to hand
We pass the torch and perish—well content
If in the dark years to come our countrymen
Feel the divine flame leap in them again

And so remember us—and understand.

Child Labor Day, which will be observed throughout the country on Saturday, January 25th, in synagogues, on Sunday, January 26th, in the churches, and in the schools on the following Monday, these dates having been designated by the National Child Labor Committee, will be an occasion for reviewing the work and achievement of Children's Year. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor is arranging to have reports from its field workers available for the programs of churches, schools, clubs and other organizations. The Children's Year work includes, besides the baby-saving campaign, a crusade against wartime child labor and a nationwide back-to-school drive, in both of which the National Child Labor Committee is participating. The coming Child Labor Day, says an official statement by the committee, will be a time for asking, in respect to the protection and education of the children, how the country has been preparing in wartime for the period of reconstruction.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Regular Board Meeting, November 5, 1918.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Transfers deposited: O. F. Boyer, Eureka, Cal., 333, violin; H. C. Bacheller, Stockton, 189, string bass.

Union Meeting.

If the Board of Health will permit, the next monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, November 14th, at 1 o'clock p. m. It is hoped that as many of the members as possibly can will be present.

East Bay Cities' Engagements.

It is desired that members contracting for engagements in the cities across the bay report same immediately to the office of the Oakland branch, as, by so doing, the work of the Oakland business agent will be greatly facilitated.

Letters From Overseas.

As was promised last week, some extracts from letters from some of our members in France are given here and should prove of interest to our members. Under date of September 19th, Louis Armbuster writes:

"This is a very beautiful part of France, located about 250 miles south of Paris, near the city of Limoges where all the finest crockery and china comes from. We are staying at an inn where you can buy wine and beer and all eatables excepting bread, butter and milk. The last place we were at was called a rest camp, but did not like it as it was raining all the time and we had our little dog tents. They are about six feet long, about five feet wide and three feet high. They put two of us in one tent to sleep. We are now sleeping in a barn alongside the inn and all sleep on straw ticks. Rehearsal every morning for about three hours. Play a concert every night in the little town and these French peasants do certainly enjoy the music, especially the young mademoiselles, but we are out of luck on account of not speaking French. Otherwise we would get along better, but I am trying to learn fast. All the boys in the band are in good health and feel fine."

This one from Sergeant Giacomin of the same band, and says in part: "The entire trip was very pleasant from the time we left home to New York and across the Atlantic. We stayed a week at Camp Mills. Some of the bunch fed the fishes for several days but most of us had no trouble and enjoyed the trip immensely; but there were very few incidents to disturb the monotony of the trip. Of course, we played every afternoon on the boat that we could get the sick ones together. At Camp Mills we got our final overseas examination and the rest of our equipment; the heavy, hob-nailed shoes, little dinky hat and all the rest. We are well taken care of in regard to blankets, each man having three. Our pack when made up weighs around seventy pounds, and that with our belt, instruments and pouch makes quite a respectable load but so evenly distributed that a fellow hardly notices the weight. Have received but one mail in over a month but believe me, that was a very welcome bunch of letters. Payson has passed the Benzine Board and also the Medical Board, and will receive his commission almost any day now."

Mike "Puts One Over."

Our esteemed member of the Board, Mike Fogel, "put one over" on the "Brothers" very successfully. While playing the Oakland Land Show as a member of Paul Steindorff's band and being captivated with the beautiful climate and surroundings of Lake Merritt, he quietly married a splendid young lady, Miss Maud Foss, and was so successful in keeping the secret that not even his closest friends were aware of the fact until some weeks after. Mike has bought a new and pretty bungalow in "My City Oakland" where he hopes to live happily ever after.

Don't forget to donate 50 cents Xmas Fund for the boys in the service. See C. H. King at once.

For Sale.

A brand new B flat tenor Selmer saxophone; never used. Allen Lane, 148 Tenth street, Oakland; Lakeside 2268.

Charles Seiger and Frederick Preston Search have been appointed bandmasters at Mare Island Navy Yard.

W. H. Lee, bandmaster of 28th C. A. Band at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, sends word that his band is meeting with great success and desires to be remembered to all the boys.

H. Auerbach, Geo. Barrett, C. Sharp Minor, Pete Heaton, A. Mastrangelo, Will Prior and C. Y. Kelly have joined the army this week. Most all joined the 40th Artillery and are now on the way East for over there.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

The following report of the delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor should prove of interest to the entire membership.

To the Officers and Members of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Your delegation to the nineteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor at San Diego, October 7 to 12, 1918, beg leave to report as follows, to-wit:

The convention was called to order on Monday, October 7, 1918, at 10:15 a. m. by Walter Barnes, president of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council. He thereupon introduced Mayor L. J. Wilde of San Diego who delivered an address of warm welcome, presenting all delegates present with a symbolical key to the city. His remarks were very appropriately closed by an invitation to all present to rise and with bowed heads offer up a silent prayer for our President and for the boys "over there." Then followed the invocation delivered by the Rev. E. H. Crabtree.

Brother Barnes then introduced President Daniel C. Murphy of the California State Federation of Labor, who gave a brief resume of the aims and objects of the Federation. President Murphy requested the adoption of the following telegram to be sent by the convention to Hon. Woodrow Wilson, which was unanimously carried:

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.		
W. A. Weber	President	
Arthur Morey	Vice-President	
J. J. Atkins	Business Representative	
A. A. Greenbaum	Recording Secretary	
Clarence H. King	Financial Secretary-Treasurer	
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m.	Telephone Park 84.	
A. S. Gross	Sergeant-at-Arms	
General Assembly Hall.	Telephone Park 85.	
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.		
Oakland Branch.		
George E. Williams	Secretary	
L. N. Ritzau	Business Representative	
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m.	Phone Oakland 2547.	

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 149 MEMBERS	
JACK ADAMS	ELMER MILBRAITH
MAX B. AMSTERDAM	JRC. SHARP MINOR
A. ANDERSON, JR.	F. M. MINOR
H. F. ANDERSON	W. E. MIRES
F. P. ANTHES	ALFRED MOSCONI
L. ARMBUSTER	E. MOULTHROP
C. E. ARRIOLA	RALPH MURRAY
PAUL ASCH	E. MUSSO
H. AUERBACH	ED. NEWMARK
EARL BARKER	GEORGE A. NELSON
W. A. BECKER	E. A. OLMLSTAD
A. E. BERING	VIGO OLSSON
IVAN BLACK	J. L. PAQUET
D. H. BROOKS	HUGO PAPER
PERCY A. BROWN	H. C. PAYSON
A. BRUCKMAN	JOHN PELGEN
A. J. BUCKNER	IRVING PERKINS
ALEX. BURNS	L. PERKINS
L. E. CARMICHAEL	E. E. PERRIGO
A. W. CARLSON	J. PERLUSS
ANDREW CEREGHINO	W. PERSON
C. W. CHURCH	MANUEL PINNELLA
G. C. COLONEUS	HARRY POOLEY
F. L. COOPER	JACK PRINCE
HAROLD DAVIS	OSWALD PRITCHARD
J. DE LORENZO	C. RATTI
JOE DEMINGO	H. V. RENO
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. REUTER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. W. REYNOLDS
L. L. EDGAR	A. F. RIESE
RALPH ELIASER	HERBERT RILEY
EDWARD G. ELKINS	O. F. ROMINGER
THOS. EWALD	EUGENE ROSE
E. E. EWING	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
ED. FORREST	M. SALVATORE
FRANK FRAGALE	S. SAVANT
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
ED. GAGE	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
A. J. GIACOMINI	V. M. SCHOTT
E. GULDE	F. P. SEARCH
WALLACE HAWORTH	CHAS. SEIGER
GLEN HAYDON	J. H. SELTERICH
R. J. HAYES	JEAN SHANIS
M. HERTZ	JEROME A. SIMON
R. HEROLD	B. F. SMITH
THOS. W. HOLMAN	JACK SMITH
F. J. HOUSELEY	SWEN SCHMIDT
BYRON C. INDIG	F. SIEGRIST
A. G. LANNUZZIELLO	L. E. SPADINA
C. W. JACKSON	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
THORNSTEIN JENSON	F. H. STEELE
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	CARL STEVENS
IRVING JURGENSON	ED. SULLIVAN
GEO. KIMBLE	DICK THESSIN
WENTEL KOCH	O. J. TREVILIAN
H. KOHLMOOS	H. TRUTNER
VICTOR C. KRESS	JOE VANNUCCI
W. H. LEE	HERMAN WALTERS
C. A. LENZEN	F. W. WARNE
J. LEVINGTON	JESSE WALTON
HERBERT LOHSE	GEO. WEINMAN
A. MANCINI	JOS. WEISS
NINO MARCELLI	HARRY W. WETMORE
JOE F. MARONEY	PAUL WHITEMAN
J. T. McCARTHY	A. E. WIEBALK
J. P. McCARTHY	H. A. WILLIAMS
BOB McQUESTIN	GEORGE B. WILD
CLAUD MEINERT	JOE K. WILSON
H. MELLETZ	H. R. WOODS
M. L. MERKI	R. L. VOSMER
SELIG MEYER	S. T. WOOLEY

"October 7, 1918.
Honorable Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.

"We, the delegates attending the nineteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, representing the organized workers of California, heartily congratulate the Army, Navy and Air forces on their magnificent devotion and courage. We are confident that the bravery shown and the suffering endured by all concerned will in the near future secure lasting and triumphant peace for the peoples of the world. California State Federation of Labor—Daniel C. Murphy, President; Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary."

The president then announced the various officers and committees for the convention, this organization being recognized by the appointment of Delegate Fourtner on the Law and Legislative Committee.

There were represented at the convention by two hundred delegates, one hundred and twenty-five (125) organizations, and twenty-seven (27) cities.

The time of the convention on Monday was mostly consumed by the opening ceremonies and the report of the Credential Committee and the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The first resolution presented was one requesting the priorities board to place the commercial printing industry with others included under the fourth classified list for preference for fuel and other supplies necessary to enable these plants to continue in uninterrupted operation. This resolution was recommended favorably by the Resolution Committee and was carried as presented.

Second day, Tuesday, October 8, 1918. The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m. After various routine matters had been disposed of, President Murphy introduced Brother Harry Ryan, representative of the Trades Union Liberty League, who delivered a very stirring and impressive address, impressing on those present and all those in the organized labor movement the duties and responsibilities that must be accepted by all who would have real freedom and liberty in fact instead of in theory.

President Murphy next introduced William H. Urmy, representing the U. S. Department of Labor, who gave the convention an insight into the workings of the Department of Labor in the settling of labor disputes without strikes. The following proposition was presented:

Proposition No. 2— Asking that further appeal and assistance be given in the matter of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, was reported back by the Committee on Officers' Reports with the recommendation that the convention go on record by instructing the secretary of the State Federation of Labor to forward both the resolution and the committee's report with a resolution from the convention demanding that the National War Labor Board of the Government immediately take such steps to procure a new trial for these defendants as a precautionary measure in the safe conduct of this great war for democracy; in other words, the convention went on record demanding that the Mooney and Billings case be made a war measure.

Proposition No. 3, which along with five others had to do with labor conditions in the reconstruction period after the war, a matter that is of very vital importance to labor, especially organized labor and which was given a very great deal of consideration and much interesting discussion by various delegates present. The entire six resolutions were by motion of the convention substituted by a motion to appoint a committee of seven to investigate matters concerning the reconstruction period and to report back to the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor as soon as possible. A very excellent committee of seven was then appointed by President Murphy consisting of the following members: Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, George A. Tracy, all of San Francisco; Seth R. Brown, Los Angeles; Walter J. Yarro, Coalinga; Witten W. Harris, Bakersfield; J. B. Dale, Vallejo.

Proposition No. 6, condemning rent profiteers, was favorably reported on by the committee and concurred in by the convention after being amended to add the approval of the convention of the attitude of the S. F. "Bulletin."

Proposition No. 7, urging upon union labor to demand the union label in particular concerning the purchase of tobacco and sundry articles, was reported on favorably by the committee and carried as presented.

Proposition No. 8, reaffirming the stand of the California State Federation of Labor against the employment of children under fourteen years of age for profit in any occupation, trade or profession, was reported on favorably by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 9, asking the executive board to take care of the matter of the black-listing of the Eureka Longshoremen's Union by the lum-

ber manufacturers, was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Proposition No. 10, providing for the licensing of elevator operators, was concurred in by the committee and after a long debate was non-concurred in by the convention.

Proposition No. 11, asking that the convention request the President of the United States to use the scale as set by the Macy Commission on all Government work, was, by the committee, recommended to be referred to the Executive Council; said recommendation was carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 12, asking for the establishment of a legal department in the California State Federation of Labor, to be presided over by a special attorney, was approved by the committee and referred to the Executive Board to devise ways and means for the establishment of said department.

Proposition No. 13, recommending that some action be taken toward the curbing of profiteering along co-operative lines, was recommended by the committee to be referred to the Executive Board; said recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

Proposition No. 15, asking for the establishment of an eight-hour day, was disapproved by the Resolution Committee and after a long discussion pro and con, an amendment to refer to the Executive Board was carried.

Proposition No. 16, asking that an organizer be sent to the Stockton territory, was referred to the Executive Council with full power to act.

Proposition No. 17, protesting against the action of the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles against organized labor, was approved by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 18, providing for the health-

ful protection of drivers of freight auto trucks, was reported on favorably by the committee and carried.

Proposition No. 19, asking for the establishment of a Federal personnel commission for the purpose of standardizing the wages of Federal employees was reported favorably on by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 20, asking the support of the Federation in the stricter observance of the postal employees' eight-hour law, was recommended favorably by the committee and carried in by the convention.

Proposition No. 21, asking the support of the convention of the McCallum-Keating bill, which has for its object the retirement on annuities of super-annuated and disabled Federal civil service employees, was reported on favorably by the Resolution Committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 22, asking the support of the convention in the reduction of public service utility rates when they reduce labor rates against the consent of labor, was reported on favorably by the committee and carried.

Proposition No. 23 was withdrawn by the consent of the introducer.

Proposition No. 24, condemning certain judges for their refusal to accept U. S. Liberty War Bonds in the matter of bail and asking the cooperation of the State Federation of Labor in the enactment of remedial and patriotic legislation along such lines, was reported on favorably by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 25, declaring that the keeping open of barber shops after the hour of 7 p. m. unnecessary and a waste of man power and that this matter be taken up with the County

(Continued on Page 14.)

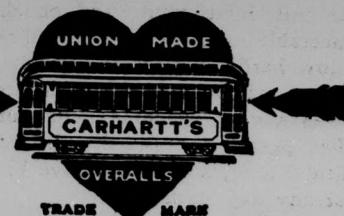


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work the more reason you
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Interim Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 1, 1918.

All public meetings being still prohibited by the city authorities by reason of the prevailing influenza epidemic, the Executive Committee met pursuant to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution, and transacted on behalf of the Council the following business, to wit:

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll was called and absentees noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—By Ship Fitters, Lodge No. 9, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications — Filed—From Postmaster-General, acknowledging receipt of resolution in re Senator Sherman of Illinois.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 151, in regard to proposed increase for Car Repairers, and correspondence from Board of Public Works in that behalf.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Juvenile Protective Association, with proposed amendments to State child labor law and the compulsory school law.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Draftsmen's Union No. 16,129, relating to their new label.

From Baltimore Federation of Labor, resolution requesting President Wilson to veto the Wartime Prohibition act; indorsed.

Report of Executive Committee—Regular meeting held October 28th. Recommended that Jewelry Workers' Union sign up with Granat Brothers, firm agreeing to employ all union men and adhering to union conditions. Instructed the secretary to lend all assistance possible to obtain an increase in wages for the Trackmen. Report concurred in. Report of Special Meeting held October 30th—Recommended that Milk Wagon Drivers' Union accept the decision of the Federal Food Administrator for California, increasing the monthly minimum wage to \$135 per month. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommends as follows on legislative propositions before the voters:

13—Condemnation of right of way for public use. Vote Yes.

26—Fund for dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines. Vote Yes.

27—Purchase of public utilities from earnings. Vote Yes.

28—Pensions of firemen or policemen joining colors. Vote Yes.

29—Leave of absence of persons joining colors. Vote Yes.

32—License Taxes. Vote Yes.

35—Markets, abattoirs, etc., to be operated by the City. Vote Yes.

37—School Department and Superintendent of Schools. Vote No.

38—Payments of Auditor. Vote Yes.

39—Payment by authorized agent. Vote Yes.

40—Powers of Board of Public Works. Vote Yes.

41—Sale of bonds less than par. Vote Yes.

42—Increase of limit of bonded indebtedness. Vote Yes.

46—Pensions for police patrol drivers. Vote Yes.

47—Increase of salary for members of Police Department. Vote Yes.

48—Increase of salary for members of Fire Department. Vote Yes.

Report of committee indorsed.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on

current bills. Concurred in and bills ordered paid. Committee adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

JOIN THE NAVY.

October 28, 1918.

James W. Mullen, Editor of the "Labor Clarion."

Dear Sir: Quite a number of men from your vicinity have lately written this office seeking information relative to induction into the navy, under the new draft scheme; and for that reason, I believe it advisable to ask your assistance in dispensing the necessary information. Anything you can do to enlighten the general public in your vicinity about inductions for the navy, will be greatly appreciated.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that under the new draft law, enlistments and enrollments are discontinued, and men are inducted and drafted into the navy instead. The drafted men are sent direct to navy mobilization stations by local boards. Inducted men are obtained upon individual requests from mobilization officers, through regular prescribed channels to the Provost Marshal General.

Men in Class 1, of registrations prior to September 12, 1918, are not eligible for induction. Skilled men in Class 1, of September 12, 1918, registration are eligible for induction. Certain men who possess qualifications suitable for entrance into officers' training schools are eligible for induction as skilled men. Men in deferred classification of any registration may be inducted, and need not be skilled men.

To be inducted men must present themselves in person at the San Francisco office, 742 Market street, or one of the sub-stations for examination. Sub-stations are at present maintained in Los Angeles and San Diego. Transportation to the office for examination and to the applicant's home to await induction must be at his own expense. If the induction of the applicant is desired, requisition is made upon the Provost Marshal General for the man, through the Navy Department. If approved, the Provost Marshal General then issues an order to the man's draft board to induct him into the navy. The man is then transferred to the Navy Mobilization Office for final completion of induction and further transfer to a training camp.

Voluntary inductions into the navy or naval reserve can not, under the draft law now in effect, be made in any other manner.

It is absolutely necessary that applicants bring with them card or other official document showing classification and serial number. The order number is not essential.

Men who have previously served in the navy may be re-enlisted upon receiving approval of the Navy Department.

Many vacancies now exist; in fact this office has been assigned a monthly quota of men to obtain in various branches where skilled men are employed, and for the present will be able to accept a considerable number of applications of men suitable for officer material, hospital corps men, and mechanics.

Thanking you for past favors tendered the former naval recruiting service, and trusting you will give favorable consideration to this letter, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. H. CROCKER,

Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N. R. F.

Mobilization Officer.

DISCUSS AFTER WAR.

More than 300 industrial war service committees affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will discuss reconstruction questions in Atlantic City, N. J., December 4th, 5th and 6th. It is announced that these business men will "face squarely and constructively the reconstruction period and be ready, through accurate and exhaustive study, to lay before such governmental agencies as may be created to deal with reconstruction the necessary data bearing on the subject."

TEAMSTERS WIN STRIKE.

In New York the Ward Baking Company has promised the striking teamsters that it will cease anti-union discrimination and will pay a minimum wage of \$28 a week.

Your Next Hat Sir!

B E S U R E I T'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918.

Assets	\$50,397,625.20
Deposits	55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund	284,897.17

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

Phone Market 5725

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Union Made Hats



\$3 \$4

\$5

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

Indolence never sent a man to the front. . . . The deep things of this world are not engineered by sluggards.—James T. Fields.

MACY WAGE CONTROVERSY.

The new Macy award standardizing and classifying the various trades and occupations in the iron shipbuilding industry and fixing wages for the same is being subjected to severe criticism from members of the unions involved. Last Sunday at Emeryville a meeting of 200 delegates, representing 35,000 workers in the shipbuilding plants around San Francisco bay, adopted strong resolutions of protest against the new proposed scale of wages, but advising the workers to remain at work while the controversy is being taken up for proper adjustment before the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board at Washington. To unify the sentiments and interests of all concerned on the Pacific Coast, the meeting selected three representatives to attend a meeting of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council called for Thursday at Seattle, Wash. The three representatives are R. W. Burton, F. C. Miller, and A. G. Atwood. A common policy and plan of action will be agreed upon at this meeting, which is to be one of the most important for the future welfare of the workers involved.

WESTERN UNION OPPOSES UNION.

The most important question before the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in Washington was the reinstatement of Western Union employees who have been locked out by President Carlton in defiance of President Wilson's proclamation of April 8th. Over 700 telegraphers are awaiting reinstatement although the company has been under Government control since August 1st.

The convention elected a committee of five to remain in Washington to press the claims for reinstatement. This committee was given full power to act and must make its report to the membership not later than November 2nd.

The union's record shows a gain of more than 5000 members in four months, despite continued opposition of the companies. President Konenkamp was re-elected international president for the fifth time and Vice-President James F. Campbell of Vancouver, British Columbia, was elected to fill the vacant office of international secretary-treasurer.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

John Densmore, director-general of the employment department of the Department of Labor, is placing in effect extensive plans of a permanent nature for the development of the United States Employment Service. It is proposed to make it possible for every man and woman in this country easily to obtain work without the payment of fees, as is customary in so many places now. The California State Labor Bureau has, of course, eliminated this evil to a great extent in this State. It was announced a few days ago that the Government would establish a new United States office on Howard street, between Third and Fourth. Another office is to be opened in the Southern Pacific building on lower Market street. A third office is to be opened at 814 Broadway, Oakland.

THIRD LOOP IN OPERATION.

The State Harbor Commissioners, in a resolution adopted last week, prescribe that the three loops at the foot of Market street shall be operated in the following manner: The Municipal Railway will operate sixty-three cars of the A, B, C and D lines on the outer loop per hour, while the United Railroads will operate forty cars of the Sutter street line on the same loop. On the middle loop the Municipal Railway will operate thirty-four J and K line cars per hour against the United Railroad's forty-five cars of the Castro and Hayes line. The United Railroads will have exclusive use of the inner loop with 107 cars of the McAllister, Haight and Valencia street lines an hour.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Henry A. Dilling of the machinists, John P. Mona of the blacksmiths and helpers, Charles Pedler of the teamsters, Joseph M. Sheehan of the molders, Roscoe Simcoe of the boilermakers, Elias Skuggen of the marine firemen, William H. Wells of the riggers and stevedores, Edward H. Beverly of the marine engineers, Leslie J. Eberle of the stationary engineers, Thomas C. Gibbons of the riggers and stevedores, James M. Lorden of the molders, Paul Sciarini of the millmen, Daniel Delury of the boilermakers, William Campbell of the upholsterers, Herman F. Kallstrom of the marine engineers, Walter P. Pobar of the glass bottle blowers, John Pugh of the carmen, Patrick Ryan of the riggers and stevedores, John O. Rogers of the ship caulkers, Andrew Leland, J. F. Ross, E. Demiddele and G. W. Browning of the bartenders, Edward Schlegel of the machinists, Charles M. Bottomley of the patternmakers, Peter C. Haugaard of the milk wagon drivers, James E. Kennedy of the gas and water workers, John Miskulin of the riggers and stevedores.

AIR MAIL RECORD PERFECT.

The record of the Post Office Department's air mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York for the month of September was 100 per cent perfect. This service was inaugurated August 12th and the record for all the flights from that date to September 1st, except two, was 100 per cent perfect, the score of two flights being reduced to 99 per cent because of forced landings. During September 11,351 miles were covered without an accident of any kind.

THE LABEL IS OUR SAFEGUARD.

Are you doing your bit as a union man or woman? Can your friends and neighbors tell you are a live wire for the cause of organized labor? Now-a-days nothing comes to us unless we go after it, and whatever place in our institutions labor will occupy when the present upheaval subsides must be safeguarded by every member through thoughtful activity. A channel for this activity is provided by the union label. A good union worker is always alert in his demand for the union label. One who takes little interest in the label is not a consistent union man. Now that we have so much good union-made merchandise we need experience little difficulty in being clothed from top to toe with label apparel. Eagleson's are active in supplying your demand for men's shirts and furnishings and we should patronize those firms who are selling union-made merchandise.

FOR ENFORCEMENT OF NEW AWARD.

The San Francisco Iron Trades Council has addressed a letter to the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association (employers' organizations) asking that members immediately put into effect in their respective shops the provisions of the Macy award granting increased rates of pay as of August 1st. It is expected by the unions that the award will be made applicable by the employers to all "shipbuilding and ship repair yards and sub-contract shops." The letter states that the workers will appeal from the award, which is considered inadequate, but that pending its appeal its provisions will be lived up to.

We prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil which gradually determines character.—George Eliot.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticise a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

*The Albert S.
Samuels Co.
Jewelry* Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

(Continued from Page 11.)

Council of Defense of California and the U. S. Fuel Commissioner, was approved favorably by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 26 was a resolution presented by your delegation at the request of your president, Walter A. Weber, and reads as follows, to wit:

Proposition No. 26—Presented by A. L. Fourtner, James G. Dewey and A. S. Less of Musicians' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Whereas, Trades unions to attain and hold the strength and power necessary to preserve their integrity and working conditions, makes it imperative that they work as a unit; and

Whereas, To so work as a unit it is also imperative that each union give to every other union all possible moral support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the nineteenth convention of the California State Federation of Labor, does hereby insist that each and all affiliated locals do give such moral support to any and all affiliated locals which are so in need; and, be it further

Resolved, That should any member of an affiliated union interfere in any way with the working rights or earning capacity of any affiliated union said member must be prevented from so doing by the union of which he is a member; and, be it further

Resolved, That every member of an affiliated union must carry a card of each trade, craft or profession he follows, provided such trade, craft or profession is organized into a union.

The same was reported on favorably by the Grievance Committee of which P. H. McCarthy was chairman, and he rendered very favorable assistance on committee and the same was carried without a dissenting voice. This resolution is a very long step in the matter of remedying and correcting the evils and inroads of the amateur musician upon the rightful field of the professional musician and in time will work great benefit for our organization.

Proposition No. 27, condemning transportation facilities to the Los Angeles shipyards and requesting the United States to operate the railroads thereto and therefrom, was reported favorably by the Resolution Committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 28, concerning pre-election pledges of political candidates, was referred to the Executive Board for such action as may appear feasible to take.

Proposition No. 30, asking for relief for the employees in ship work around Los Angeles in the matter of housing through the housing and immigration department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was approved by the committee and adopted by the convention.

Proposition No. 32, asking that representatives of organized labor be accorded seats at the conference when negotiations for peace after the present world's war be entered into and laudatory of President Woodrow Wilson, was reported favorably by the committee and adopted by the convention.

Proposition No. 31, asking support of Constitutional Amendment No. 19, having to do with single tax, was, after a long and protracted debate, referred to the Executive Council.

Proposition No. 33 had to do with Sunday closing and provided for a general closing with certain exceptions thereto. This matter was referred to the Legislative Committee of which Delegate Fourtner of this union was a member. Delegate Fourtner from the time the resolution was first considered in committee until final action thereon at the convention stood opposed to the Sunday closing matter in that not having any instructions from this organization and not knowing the official position which this organization desires to take in said matter, all his efforts were directed toward the delaying

of the passage of this resolution in order that an opinion or idea of this union as concerning said matter could be ascertained. Delegates Dewey and Less spoke in favor of said resolution. The committee recommended that the proposition be referred to the Executive Council, and after a long debate in which all the delegates from this organization took part, an amendment to indorse the proposition was carried. This resolution is a matter that in the opinion of at least one of your delegates is of vital concern to this union and all amusement enterprises, and Delegate Fourtner has suggested, and said suggestion has been favorably acted upon by our Board of Directors, that a delegate be sent to the Sunday Closing League which has in its jurisdiction the perfecting and carrying out of this resolution.

Proposition No. 34, providing for the advancement of the day upon which the election of the officers of the State Federation should be held, was reported by the committee as favorable but was rejected by the convention.

Proposition No. 35, asking relief to those men in gold mining in this State in order that their homes may be saved, was approved by the committee and adopted.

Proposition No. 37, having to do with the disapproval of the Painless Parker Dental bill, was recommended by the committee that no action be taken. Said recommendation was adopted by the convention.

Proposition No. 38, asking that a masonry inspector's bill be given the assistance of the State Federation of Labor, was approved by the committee and adopted by the convention.

Proposition No. 39, asking for the adoption of a uniform monthly working button, was reported unfavorably by the committee, which said report was concurred in by the convention.

Proposition No. 40, indorsing Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 45 at the coming November election, providing for the establishment of two divisions of the District Courts of Appeal of the first and second appellate districts, was favorably reported upon by committee and adopted by the convention.

Proposition No. 41, pledging the support of the convention in the purchase of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds and War Savings Stamps, was approved by the committee and adopted by a unanimous rising vote of the convention.

Proposition No. 42, thanking certain newspapers of the State of California such as the S. F. "Call," "Bulletin," "Daily News," Sacramento "Star," San Diego "Sun," Los Angeles "Record," for their support in the matter of a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, and was recommended favorably by the committee and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 43, indorsing the United War Work Campaign which is to start on November 11, 1918, and urging upon all labor organizations and every individual trade unionist to lend their assistance thereto, was approved by the committee and adopted.

Proposition No. 44, concerning the printing of the State Federation of Labor year book by private concerns, was referred to the Executive Board.

Proposition No. 45, placing the convention on record as being in favor of a sanitation and examination law for barbers, was reported favorably and carried by the convention.

Proposition No. 46, extending the convention's greetings to Hon. Witten W. Harris of Bakersfield and expressing the regrets of the convention on his inability to be present, was reported favorably by the committee and passed by the convention.

The declaration of principles of the California Union of Producers and Consumers and its objects were especially indorsed by the convention.

Constitutional Amendment No. 1, concerning

the liquor regulation and known as the Rominger Bill, was reported unfavorably by the committee and concurred in by the convention.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1, creating an absent voter's law, was reported favorably by the committee and adopted by the convention.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15, creating a State budget law, was indorsed by the committee and adopted by the convention.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, concerning health insurance, was favorably recommended by the committee, and after a very long and heated debate was indorsed by the convention. A telegram was read from Senator Hiram W. Johnson advising the convention that he was heartily in favor of social health insurance.

The Initiative Act, providing for the complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages after December 31, 1918, was opposed by the committee and also by the convention.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 30, having to do with improvements on the present workingmen's compensation law, was indorsed by the committee and also the convention.

An address was delivered before the convention by Delegate John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner, in which he reviewed labor conditions throughout the United States.

A telegram of protest was received and read from the Waiters' Local No. 30, concerning the action of Tait's Cafe in deliberately breaking a ruling made by the Taft-Walsh Board providing that workers shall have the right to organize.

There was a spirited contest for the next convention between the cities of Bakersfield and Taft, and there were a great many telegrams received on behalf of each place, Bakersfield winning in the contest.

There were very few changes made in the officers of the Executive Board, President Murphy being re-elected without opposition, as was also Secretary Scharrenberg and various others. The vice-presidents for San Francisco, the ninth district, were elected, being Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins and A. J. Rogers.

The report of the various vice-presidents and officers of the Federation show an extremely healthy and progressive condition of the labor movement generally in the State of California, and in particular we can do no better than quote the words of the Officers' Report Committee in saying, concerning the City of Los Angeles, that "The metamorphosis from one of the leading non-union towns of America to a city taking its place very rapidly as one of the best organized centers in the country," and further, "To think of a Carmen's Union, Los Angeles City Firemen's Union, and many other organizations too numerous to mention at the present time, appear almost incredible." Also special mention was made of the well organized condition in the oil fields.

The convention closed with a night session on Friday, October 11, 1918, and adjourned by rising and singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

This is a concise and complete report of everything of importance that transpired at the convention, and in closing, your delegation desires to state that they were present at all sessions from the time of convening until adjournment, and gave all matters 100 per cent their attention.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. DEWEY,
A. S. LESS,
AUGUST L. FOURTNER.

When I was young I was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before; at present, I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to me.—John Wesley.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Recent enlistments from the ranks of No. 21 include Mack D. Ward of the "Bulletin" night force, who has gone to Gettysburg, Pa., to join the "tank" service; F. J. McCarthy, well known linotype operator, now a member of the Fortieth band, stationed at the Presidio; James M. Speegle, for many years machinist-operator at the Walter N. Brunt Co., who left for a port of embarkation on Monday, November 4, having accepted overseas service in the Y. M. C. A., and Leslie W. McFarland, apprentice, Sunset Publishing Company, who has taken service with the Shipping Board.

Secretary Michelson would appreciate information giving the whereabouts of William E. Shei.

Captain France Q. Wilson, a cousin of Ross Wilson, assistant foreman of the "Call-Post," is visiting relatives in this vicinity. Wilson is an aviator and took part in the drive at Chateau Thierry, being a member of the pursuit group of aviators that performed such heroic work on that famous field of battle. He has been returned to this country as an instructor in aerial gunnery.

Here is the latest word from "Bud" Brown, formerly of the "Chronicle" chapel: "Friend Michelson—I know it is a long time since I wrote, but it seems I never have time except when in the hospital, which happens to be the case at present. When I left the hospital the first trip they put me in the 'Prisoners of War Escort,' Company 25, of which I am still a member. I joined about the 1st of September and had an opportunity to make several trips 'close up' and bring in some 'Hunies,' but was unfortunate on the last trip and was sent to the hospital for repairs. I have been here ten days, but hope to be back on duty soon, but will not be able for heavy work for some time. I would like to stay with the same outfit, as escorting the 'squareheads' is not bad when compared with dodging 'whiz-bangs' and 'potato mashers.' I hear Fred Bebergall is over here now. I met a sergeant who knew Fred at Fort Riley and he told me Fred would be located at this place. I am in Base Hospital No. 86. (Bebergall is at Base Hospital No. 87.—Ed.) Tell all the fellows that I send my best regards and that I would be glad to hear from them. I have received mail but once—the first week over here. I also send home a big boost for the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army. They sure do wonders for us."

The following letter has been received from Fred Bebergall, addressed to President Tracy: "Dear George—Am just snatching a little time to drop you a line to let you know that your old first vice-president is now in France, and, humble as it may be, is doing his all. We now have our base hospital established outside one

of the cities here, not many miles from the front. We hear the big guns, but the hospital is safe now, as we surely have Fritz on the run. We are supplied with the Paris edition of the New York 'Herald' and get all the news. We are handling a big hospital here and the patients are a wonderful bunch of men—you know, real Americans. It makes you proud to hear them talk. I would like to tell you all about it, but must wait till I see you. I walked up to one of our hospital buildings the other day and ran into Otto Berg, now a patient, just recovering from gas. He is all right now; up and about and feeling good. He sure told me some stories of the front, and maybe you think he wasn't glad to see me. Was the only acquaintance from home he had met since he has been in the war. Please write and tell me all the dope. A home paper would sure be welcome here. Remember me to the 'Examiner' bunch and all the boys. Address Sergt. Fred F. Bebergall, Base Hospital No. 87, Justice Hospital Group, A. P. O. 784, A. E. F., via New York."

Truth conquers by itself, opinion by foreign aids.—Epictetus.

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Suppose you should be startled in the dark night by something which looked like a specter? Would not he who should bring a lantern and show you that it was but a white cloth hanging to a bush give you far greater encouragement than he who merely exhorted you to keep up your heart, look the other way, whistle, and pass on?—Whately.

Do
you want to
increase
your

Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.



Trade Mark

HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET
Phone Sutter 140



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

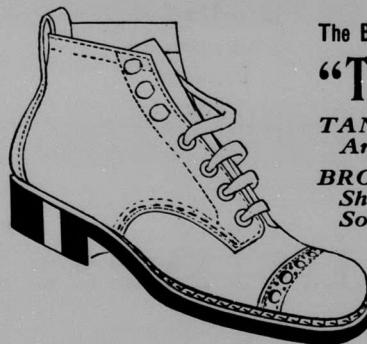
PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES
OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.
Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.
Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK
Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"California-Made"

UNION STAMPED

"Working Shoes"



The Best of Upper Leathers and California Oak Tan Sole Leathers Makes These
"THE BEST WEARING SHOES MADE"

TAN CHROME CALF—Blucher Lace Shoes—Army Style—"MUNSON LAST" Double Soles \$4.50

BROWN and BLACK GRAIN CALF—Blucher Lace Shoes (as illustrated) overweight Double Soles \$5.00

DARK TAN CALF—Blucher Lace Shoes—Extra Quality—Double Stitched Seams and Soles—Bellows Tongue Front—Full Double Soles \$6.50

Open Saturday Nights Until 9 O'clock

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1861
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
Opposite STOCKTON 525 9 O'clock

Open Saturday Nights Until 9 O'clock

WAREHOUSE AND CEREAL WORKERS.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union has accepted a compromise offer of 50 cents per day increase, making the new wage \$4.50 per day. About 150 men are affected.

ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

G. Edwin Secour, president of the local Telegraphers Union, has resigned his office to engage in the newspaper business in Quincy, Cal. Secour has been successful in forming a large organization of telegraphers in this city during the last few months.

INCREASE INDORSED.

The San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed the new wage scale of the Asphalt Workers' Union, which calls for \$5 per day. This is an increase of \$1 a day. The scale will be presented to the Board of Works and private employers. The members of the union lose considerable time during the year, owing to weather conditions.

HANNIGAN GOING EAST.

At a special meeting of the Boilermakers No. 6, President Jerry Hannigan was elected to represent the union at Washington in relation to future wages to be received by the men working under the piece-rate system. Five men are to go from the Pacific Coast. The Macy award, received last week, entirely overlooked the piece workers.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS ACCEPT.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union at a special half-hour meeting, for which permission was obtained from the Board of Health, accepted the award of Ralph P. Merritt, Federal Food Administrator for California, in the controversy of the union with the Milk Dealers' Association. The award calls for an increase of \$10 per month, time and one-half for overtime and time and one-half on work performed on days off. This award is retroactive to October 1st, and means a minimum monthly wage for drivers of \$135 per month, extra drivers \$145 per month, and other classifications in proportion. The increase will not entail any increase in the price of milk to consumers.

EIGHT HOURS FOR JEWELERS.

The newly organized Jewelry Workers' Union has succeeded in placing in effect an eight-hour day for its members in nearly all of the jewelry stores and jewelers' manufacturing establishments in the city. The officers of the union expect to sign contracts with the few remaining places, not as yet doing business with the union, within the next few days. The trouble which existed between one of the firms and the union has been settled satisfactorily.

WILL DROP WELFARE WORK.

The United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is announced, has accepted the advice of trade unionists and will drop welfare work and concentrate on building ships. The workers assured Charles Piez, manager of the corporation, that too much time was wasted. The men also object to professional ball players and prizefighters being given positions as foremen and who order skilled ship builders to "go down in the cellar," when they refer to the hold of a vessel.

ALTERNATE DELEGATE.

J. L. Taylor, business agent of Machinists Union No. 284, will be one of the three delegates representing the San Francisco Iron Trades Council at the Seattle conference of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council, instead of R. W. Burton. Burton will be unable to attend.

KEEP AWAY FROM AGENTS.

In collecting claims under the war risk insurance act, dependents and beneficiaries of officers and men should keep away from agents and unauthorized lawyers, is the warning issued by the War Department. The bureau of war risk insurance of the Treasury Department arranges all such matters and settles all claims without charge. Outside agents who impose upon claimants are subject to severe punishment.

Any legal advice that a claimant believes is necessary can be secured through the co-operation of the special committee for war service of the American Bar Association through the local legal advisory boards of each draft district.

WAR FUND DRIVE.

The campaign to raise \$170,500,000 for the fund of the organizations doing war work will open on November 11th. The organizations represented in the fund are: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army. These organizations have been grouped at the suggestion of President Wilson in order to limit the number of drives. Every one of these organizations is doing splendid work among the soldiers and sailors and the fund ought to be greatly oversubscribed and trade unionists should contribute every dollar they can possibly spare. The money thus contributed means comfort, health and recreation for the young men who are risking their lives in the interest of the Nation and the world. This work is essential and it is being well done by the institutions which are asking the American people for the funds. Give all you can. The Labor Council has endorsed the appeal for funds by these organizations.

WOMEN FOR HEAVY WORK.

It is reported that the Western Sugar Refinery is employing women to perform exceptionally heavy work at the Twenty-second street plant, such as shoveling sugar, etc. The men who formerly did this work received \$3.55 per day, but went on strike for more money. It is said that the company cannot obtain men for \$3.55 for this hard work and are substituting women at \$2.50 per day, even though it is generally accepted that women should receive equal pay with men for the same work. The Local Community Board of the Department of Labor has appointed Sarah Hagan and W. R. Burton to investigate these reports and to ascertain if this sort of work is suitable for women to perform.

Deliberate long before doing what's impossible to undo.

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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style
STORES
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AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

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